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(FOUO 14/80)

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JPRS L/9017

4 April 1980

Worldwide Report

NARCOTICS AND DANGEROUS DRUGS

(FOUO 14/80)



FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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WORLDWIDE REPORT
NARCOTICS AND DANGEROUS DRUGS
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AUSTRALIA

STATES TO CONSIDER HEROIN FOR TERMINAL CANCER PATIENTS

Sydney THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD in English 3 Jan 80 p 4

[Report by Shaun McIlraith, Medical Correspondent]

[Text] State Health Ministers are expected to consider this year a recommendation that the ban on heroin be lifted so that it can be used to relieve pain in terminal cancer patients.

The recommendation for its use under strict hospital control comes from the country's top medical advisory body, the National Health and Medical Research Council.

To keep close check on stocks and ensure none was diverted to illegal use, hospital pharmacists would be expected to dispense no more than one day's supply at a time for each patient.

The council believes heroin should be used only for patients who cannot obtain pain relief from other drugs.

The move will require the approval of the State Government because the drug is totally prohibited.

Australia is also one of many nations which have signed an international convention agreeing to outlaw the manufacture of heroin in their countries.

But supplies can be obtained from a heroin-producing country by submitting estimates of legal requirements to the International Narcotics Control Board.

The NSW Health Commission has not yet made a recommendation to its Ministers, Mr Stewart, on whether NSW should free heroin for use by some terminal cancer patients.

The chairman, Dr Roderick McEwin, said yesterday that the commission regarded it as "a very difficult, delicate decision."

"We can see both sides of the argument," Dr McEwin said. "There is quite a strong difference of opinion among medical people."

"Some people believe newer drugs are just as effective. Some older doctors with experience of heroin before it was banned believe no other drug is as effective in securing relief from pain," said Dr McEwin.

The State Health Ministers are expected to discuss the NHRMC recommendation at their May meeting.

One of the council's reasons for recommending heroin is that, in its view, it is less nauseating to some cancer patients than other drugs.

It has also decided there is no need to hold a clinical trial before approving its use for selected cancer patients.

In so doing it has relied on a report by the British Twycross committee confirming the place of heroin in the control of cancer pain.

However, the director of the NSW State Cancer Council, Dr Gordon Sarfaty, said yesterday that the Twycross committee had considered only orally administered heroin in the so-called Brompton mixture which also contained cocaine, alcohol and an anti-emetic.

The committee had found no difference in the efficacy of the Brompton mixture and morphine given orally, Dr Sarfaty said.

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AUSTRALIA

VICTORIA GOVERNMENT QUESTIONS, STUDIES ODYSSEY FUNDING

Payments to Founder

Melbourne THE AGE in English 16 Jan 80 p 3

[Text]

The founder of Odyssey House in America, Dr. Judianne Densen-Gerber will get \$24,000 a year from the James McGrath Foundation, controller of the Odyssey House project in Australia.

In published accounts of the foundation in New South Wales for the year ended June 30, 1979, Odyssey House in America was paid \$37,062 in affiliation service fees.

The executive officer for the foundation and executive vice-president of Odyssey House in New South Wales, Mr. Milton Luger, said yesterday \$12,000 of this was a consultation fee for Dr. Densen-Gerber.

Mr. Luger said Dr. Densen-Gerber visited Australia twice a year to supervise the progress of Odyssey, review case histories, attend fund-raising functions and lecture staff.

The chairman of the foundation in Victoria, Mr. Peter Thomson, said Odyssey House in Melbourne would pay Dr. Densen-Gerber \$12,000 for her psychiatric services.

In a petition to the Victorian Government the foundation estimated that up to \$30,000 would be paid to Odyssey House in America, including Dr. Densen-Gerber's fee.

The Melbourne Odyssey House project is expected to start operating later this year.

The State Government has agreed to fund the project on a three-to-one basis.

Dr. Densen-Gerber founded Odyssey House, a drug rehabilitation project, in America in 1966. There are 14 centres in five US States.

Mr. Luger said the fee for Dr. Densen-Gerber and the money spent on bringing experts to Australia was "a drop in the bucket" compared to the expenditure of \$607,723 to run the NSW Odyssey programme last year.

Mr. Luger said there were 132 residents in the foundation's Campbelltown premises.

He said the NSW Odyssey House was costing about \$67,000 a month to run and was losing \$27,000 a month.

This week members of the foundation met the NSW Premier, Mr. Wran, to discuss an increase in funding from the NSW Drug and Alcohol Authority.

MP Has Second Thoughts

Melbourne THE AGE in English 17 Jan 80 p 5

[Text]

A Liberal MP who called on the Government at the weekend to drop its support for Odyssey House has agreed that the project should be given a two-year trial.

The member for Doncaster, Mr. Williams, met Mr. Peter Thomson, chairman of the James McGrath Foundation in Victoria, which will run Odyssey House in Melbourne.

Mr. Williams said yesterday he raised several questions about Odyssey organisation and finance in New South Wales and in the United States.

He said he was happier than he had been and "a number of apparently harsh

criticisms of Odyssey had been overstated".

Mr. Williams said: "Odyssey should be given a two-year trial period in Victoria."

"The Age" has given its support to the Odyssey appeal.

On Sunday, Mr. Williams said he wanted the Government to inquire into allegations made against the Odyssey Institute in America.

The Lower Plenty and Templestowe residents' group which opposes the establishment of an Odyssey House drug rehabilitation centre in Lower Plenty yesterday criticised Mr. Williams's action.

Chairman Mr. John Fran-

ceschini said: "Is it more than coincidence that Mr. Williams has retracted statements he made two days previously, immediately after being invited to Mr. Thomson's office?"

"Was pressure brought to bear on Mr. Williams to so radically change his point of view?"

"Until the precise terms of the agreement between the James McGrath Foundation and Odyssey House Institute of New York are made public there will be lingering doubts as to the propriety of remitting Government-supplied funds overseas to a body which is under investigation in the United States for misuse of Government funds."

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AUSTRALIA

NEW SOUTH WALES ANTIDRUG PROGRAM FOUND INADEQUATE

Sydney THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD in English 14 Jan 80 p 6

[Editorial: "Drugs--and Money"]

[Text]

IT IS becoming clear that the funds available to the NSW Drug and Alcohol Authority are inadequate. One view is that they are ludicrously small when compared with the scale of problems to be faced. Certainly some drug addiction agencies are calling for more money, but in present circumstances they do not seem likely to get it from the State Government — at least for some time. The authority has a \$2.7 million budget for the present financial year, but has to spread this sum so as to cover 54 NSW organisations dealing with drug and alcohol rehabilitation, drug education and research. Clearly, when it prepares its 1980 Budget, the Government will have to rethink its whole approach.

That will be an unenviable task, as even the most cursory study of the recent report of the NSW Royal Commission into Drug Trafficking will demonstrate. Mr Justice Woodward found the subject of drug diversion programs "bristling with difficulties." He thought that a program capable of suiting even a majority of those committed to it might be incapable of achievement and result in considerable waste of money, manpower and time. Nevertheless, he did not recommend that the present drug diversion scheme,

administered by the Health Commission of NSW, should be abandoned. Rather, he thought it should be restructured in the light of lessons learned from a pilot scheme soon to come into operation.

Mr Justice Woodward's report contained a number of severe and disturbing strictures about the present program of drug diversion, as administered by drug referral centres. In his view, it could not be expected to have any significant effect on the cause of drug addiction in this State. He concluded that the scheme was inadequate in conception and operation. In his view, the program has always lacked a sufficiently defined set of guidelines and objectives; the eight-week treatment period is "far too short;" in some programs the provision of care and therapy is "at a very low level;" the attendance of people diverted to the programs is "quite unsatisfactory;" and the programs are incapable of audit.

These are only a few of the criticisms expressed in the report. Plainly, many of the problems are administrative. It is obvious that the Government has already recognised this and begun to take remedial measures. It is a pity that the need for this was not properly understood early in 1977, when the drug diversion scheme began. Nor, perhaps, was the extent of the problem that had to be faced. On the basis of experience, both here and in other countries, it should now be possible to do better, both in the continued financing of existing treatment facilities and in expanding those facilities to meet the obvious demand.

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AUSTRALIA

COMMISSION INTO DRUGS SUBMITS FINAL REPORT TO CANBERRA

Canberra THE AUSTRALIAN in English 16 Jan 80 p 3

[Report by John Dux]

[Text] THE federal Royal Commission into Drugs has urged the Government to give national law enforcement agencies a greater role in the fight against the illegal narcotics trade.

It is believed the commission recommended the setting up of a national crime intelligence centre to monitor drug trafficking and drug-related crime.

Copies of the final report of the commission, headed by Mr Justice Williams of the Queensland Supreme Court, were presented yesterday to the Federal Government.

Mr Justice Williams visited the Governor-General, Sir Zelman Cowen, at Admiralty House in Sydney to officially hand over the report.

Copies were then circulated to the Prime Minister, Mr Fraser, the Minister for Business and Consumer Affairs, Mr Garland, the Minister for Administrative Services, Mr McLeay, and the Attorney-General, Senator Durack.

PROBLEM

The report, of four volumes totalling more than 1500 pages and containing a confidential annex, makes 246 recommendations.

Mr Fraser said last night the Government would give urgent consideration to the

handling of the report, particularly in relation to tabling it in Parliament.

He said the report dealt comprehensively with the drug problem in Australia.

"The States will be kept well informed of the Commonwealth's intentions with a view to achieving a co-ordinated approach," he said.

"The Government will give urgent consideration to the substantive recommendations in the report. This will involve consultation with the States and the Northern Territory.

"Last November the Government acted on the principal recommendations in the interim report by the royal commission, which related to the disbanding of the Federal Narcotics Bureau and the transfer of its functions to the Australian Federal Police, with the Bureau of Customs continuing to exercise its preventative role at the customs barrier."

It is expected an inter-departmental committee will be set up to study the mammoth report.

After analysis, recommendations based on the report will be submitted to Cabinet, but public release is not expected before Parliament sits next month.

It is believed the report also:

ELABORATES on criticism of the Federal Narcotics Bureau which was contained in the interim report.

RECOMMENDS more co-operation between Commonwealth and State drug law enforcement bodies.

URGES greater liaison with foreign narcotics agencies.

Canberra is expected to be nominated as the site for the national crime intelligence centre.

The centre would liaise with all State drug squads and undercover agents in a national drive to eliminate the illegal trade.

Federal law enforcement authorities have been pushing for increased co-operation with the States, and senior officials are believed to have met quietly with State drug enforcers over the past few months to formulate a joint effort.

The new Australian Federal Police, under Sir Colin Woods, is believed to have already made plans for a more active role in an Australia-wide clamp-down on drugs.

The Williams commission is continuing its investigation into allegations in Queensland that politicians and police have been involved in illegal drug dealings.

In last November's interim report, Mr Justice Williams attacked the operations of the former Narcotics Bureau, saying it "is not a highly efficient organisation".

He recommended that it be disbanded and its role taken over by the Australian Federal Police. This was later done.

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AUSTRALIA

MORE AUTONOMY PLANNED FOR QUEENSLAND DRUG DEPENDENCY SERVICE

Brisbane THE COURIER-MAIL in English 17 Jan 80 p 3

[Text] The Alcohol and Drug Dependency Service will have more autonomy, but will be supervised by the State Health Minister, Sir William Knox.

This follows an investigation into the service, prompted by last year's resignation of the director, Dr Alan Freed.

The service will be designated as a separate Health Department branch.

Sir William released a statement yesterday on plans for the service, which were approved by State Cabinet this week.

He said it had been agreed in principle that a consultative committee be formed to provide information and advice to achieve the goals of prevention and treatment.

Sir William will appoint the committee members and determine its roles and functions.

He also must approve the service's programs.

Members

Dr Freed, who later withdrew his resignation, will chair the seven-member consultative committee.

One member will be appointed from each of the Police Department, voluntary organisations, the business community, the Queensland University medicine faculty, the

Royal Australian and New Zealand College of Psychiatrists and the Public Hospital Administration.

Sir William said he believed the service would play a vital role in tackling alcohol and drug dependence.

It would be concerned with prevention as well as treatment.

Other recommendations approved by Cabinet include agreement that at least three primary roles of the service would be in the field of resources, treatment and prevention.

Sir William said that once he had approved the programs, the service's director would be

given autonomy in developing and executing the goals and objectives.

Sir William called for the investigation into the organisation, management and operation of the Alcohol and Drug Dependency Service, following Dr Freed resignation last October.

Reasons

Dr Freed cited, as reasons for resigning, the problem of "serving two masters" — as a professional catering to the needs of patients and their families, and as a public servant.

He said he had difficulties having his views heard by senior Health

Department officials.

He complained that the service's directorate was being by-passed, conclusions were being drawn by top Health Department officials on incorrect information, and some staff felt they were "under attack" from senior public servants.

He said budget restrictions had affected the operation of the Biala Detoxification and Treatment Centre in Roma Street.

Dr Freed later withdrew his resignation, saying he was satisfied that the investigation would be thorough.

Dr Freed was invited to Queensland in 1976 following his success in treating drug addicts at Newcastle-upon-Tyne in England.

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AUSTRALIA

MELBOURNE POLICE CAMPAIGN IN ST KILDA UNSUCCESSFUL

Melbourne THE AGE in English 18 Jan 80 p 9

[Article by Chief Police Reporter Lindsay Murdoch: "St. Kilda's Streets of Deaths"]

[Excerpt] Last May, police began a week-long operation to try to "clean up" St. Kilda, a city with a floating population of 55,000 to 65,000. It didn't work.

The operation, code named Zeta, scattered habitual offenders, but they returned soon afterwards. Police say there are now six major heroin dealers operating in the street. And 30 to 40 addicts sell poor quality heroin to be able to buy for themselves.

Prostitutes who are not drug addicts have been forced from the area, which has been given the rather purple tag of "Devil's Triangle" by police--the area bounded by Fitzroy, Acland and Barkly streets. "Prostitutes of old would now be too scared to stand on a corner in St. Kilda," Senior Sergeant Bert Gaudion said yesterday.

"Four years ago the pros working the streets were aged 25 to 40 . . . some of them housewives earning extra money while the husband was at work," he said. "They were decent people. You could talk to them. Today, the prostitutes are aged 17 to 25; their lives are one drug fix to another."

Sergeant Gaudion, officer-in-charge of St. Kilda police, said most of the 500 prostitutes known to operate in the St. Kilda area spend their lives in a drugged daze. "Most pay out about \$400 a day on heroin," he said.

"Several years ago the girl's working the streets rented clean rooms to take their clients." Now the prostitutes were addicts who

satisfied clients on a dirty mattress on the floor of a vacant house, or in the back of a car. "All they want is money to get another hit of heroin."

Fitzroy Street shop owners, taxi drivers who work in the area and police agree drug dealing, prostitution and crime is worsening in the 870 hectares of the St. Kilda police district.

Estimates of the amount of drugs sold vary, but some police say up to \$500,000 worth of heroin is passed in a week. Police admit their efforts are doing little.

"We arrest an addict for possession; he or she may appear in court, be bailed and back out in the street the same day," Sergeant Gaudion said.

"We always get the addicts . . . the ones being used by the smart dealers to handle the drugs. The smarties do not touch the drugs, so it is harder to catch them." Senior police believe some of Victoria's "very influential" citizens are involved in hard drugs.

In St. Kilda, the addicts and pushers have a bag of tricks to use against the police. A regular trick in Fitzroy Street is for an addict to approach a patrolling policeman and tell him about a drug deal.

The addicts know that if a dealer is caught in the act, the police will be busy questioning and charging the offender for at least an hour. By informing on someone else, they are free to deal themselves.

St. Kilda police say the typical road to death by addiction is: a young teenager sniffs glue then graduates to "popping pills" barbiturates and amphetamines at \$2 a time; after that, marijuana, then heroin for \$40 a capsule.

Police say they have found heroin mixed with arsenic, cement dust or sugar. Most "heroin" is only about six per cent pure. One young woman went blind after injecting what she thought was heroin.

Police say it is not uncommon for addicts to inject heroin through the eyeball to try to get enhanced pleasure.

The drug dealers have a subscription system, pooling money to send a courier abroad for drugs.

The St. Kilda crime wave has had an effect on the city's residents. "A lot of respectable people these days want to live closer to the city," Sergeant Gaudion said. "They are buying older-style houses in the area and renovating them. But the area doesn't change, and they start complaining about the environment."

One Acland Street house owner was recently approached in the street by two prostitutes who offered to take him back to a house nearby. It turned out to be his own; they had broken in and set up business.

Life can be like that in the triangle.



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AUSTRALIA

FEDERAL POLICE CHIEF SAYS NARCOTICS BUREAU 'MALIGNED'

Melbourne THE AGE in English 23 Jan 80 p 5

[Report from Kerry Wakefield]

[Text] Canberra.--The Federal Police Chief, Sir Colin Woods, yesterday upheld the reputation of the now-defunct Federal Narcotics Bureau, claiming it had been "gravely maligned" by charges of corruption.

And he backed up his faith by revealing that the newly formed Federal police had reemployed three-quarters of the Narcotics Bureau--about 150 men.

Claims of wholesale corruption amongst bureau's agents just were not true, Sir Colin said.

"They didn't deserve it. Lots of injustice has been done to them," he said.

A storm of controversy broke around the bureau last year when the murder of a New Zealand couple was linked to claims that a Narcotics Bureau agent was selling information to an international drug ring.

The Federal Government ordered a police investigation -- still not complete -- and the head of the bureau, Mr. Harvey Bates, resigned.

After further stinging criticism was levelled at the bureau by the Williams Report into drugs, it was disbanded and its duties handed over to the Federal police.

Asked how he knew that the bureau was honest, Sir Colin replied that he had used his own sources to find out.

Sir Colin, in an interview with 'The Age' yesterday, also disclosed that he was hoping to extend his three-year appointment as head of the Federal police.

The former head of the Narcotics Bureau, Mr. Bates, is believed to be in line for an international posting.

Sir Colin, who is planning a radi-

cal new drugs strategy aimed at curbing the estimated \$100 million annual heroin trade, said yesterday that people had been brought to justice over the corruption charges.

Two Narcotics Bureau officers were charged late last year with conspiring to disclose drug information.

Some of the bureau agents were worried that they would be demoted to clerks and cleaners in the new Federal police, according to Sir Colin.

But the intelligence skills of the agents would be developed in line with his desire to have what he calls a "thin" police force.

While he implied yesterday that this could mean cuts in numbers in some sections, he explained that he wanted to streamline and tighten his new drug squad.

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AUSTRALIA

BRIEFS

HEROIN BY MAIL--A Queens's Counsel alleged in court yesterday that there was a conspiracy to import heroin to Australia by mail from Malta. The heroin was sent in envelopes in 10-gram lots, Mr Chester Porter, QC, told St James Court of Petty Sessions. Mr Porter alleged that the sender of the heroin was a man named Bernard Moore. Moore posted envelopes containing the heroin to genuine addresses in Australia. The names of the addressees were fictitious. Someone at the address, on receipt of a letter, would mark it "Not known at this address" if people were hot on the trail. If not, the envelopes could be passed on to the principal conspirators, Desmond Alfred Michael Bennion and Kenneth Graham Harrison, who could sell it to addicts in Australia. The seven people in court yesterday were charged with conspiring to import heroin into Australia between June 30, 1978, and September 24, 1979. They are: Cassandra Patricia Van Kyke, of Waikanda Crescent, Whalan; Kenneth Graham Harrison, of Waikanda Crescent, Whalan; Barry John Bennion, 47, of Sackville Street, Ingleburn; Wilma May Tyson, 24, of Evans Way, Minto; Lynette Pamela Bennion, 30, of Sackville Street, Ingleburn; Kerrie Ann Sue Eckford, of Hughes Street, Cabramatta; and Terrence John Phillip Williams, 24, of Lingayen Avenue, Lethbridge Park. Desmond Alfred Michael Bennion, of Wilton Road, Doonside who was to have appeared in Court yesterday, did not answer bail. [Excerpts] [Sydney THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD in English 15 Jan 80 p 2]

HEROIN IMPORTER JAILED--A fisherman who had a change of heart while on a drug errand to Malaysia was gaoled for four years and fined \$3000 in the Supreme Court yesterday. The court was told that Mark Henry Abbott (25), of Sackville Terrace, Scarborough, was offered \$20,000 in September 1978 to bring a quantity of heroin into Australia. He set out from Perth for Penang and returned to Australia. Nearly a year later when interviewed by a narcotics agent Abbott said when he had returned to Australia he had told the friend who had offered him the money that he had been unable to do the job. Two drug charges against Abbott were dismissed but he was sentenced on a charge of having attempted to import a traffickable amount. He must serve a minimum 18 months. [Excerpt] [Perth THE WEST AUSTRALIAN in English 12 Jan 80 p 20]

MORE HEROIN OFFENDERS--A South Australian Supreme Court judge yesterday described drugs bosses as cowards who hid behind their pushers and profited without being caught. Mr Justice White made his comments when sentencing two men after both were found guilty of dealing in heroin. He said they had traded in heroin with an estimated street value of \$16,000. Mr Justice White sentenced Grantly Hooper, 27, laborer, of Adelaide to five years jail and Gilbert Carey, 23, also of Adelaide, to three years for dealing in heroin on March 14 last year. Carey pleaded not guilty and Hooper pleaded guilty. Mr Justice White said neither man was high in the heroin dealing hierarchy. It was the cowards who hid behind and manipulated addicts who made the big profits and were rarely caught. [Excerpt] [Canberra THE WEEKEND AUSTRALIAN in English 12-13 Jan 80 p 5]

FORMER ADDICT JAILED--A former heroin addict, 22, who pleaded guilty in the Criminal Court yesterday to having possessed heroin for sale, was jailed for seven years. Mr Justice Andres jailed Brian Beale, an unemployed laborer, of Farrar Street, Acacia Ridge and told him: "Addicts or not, heroin sellers will be dealt with severely in this state." Mr Justice Andrews said Beale had been a systematic trafficker in drugs. Beale pleaded guilty to having sold 4.48 grams of heroin on December 29, 1978; to having possessed \$420 had by way of the commission of an offence; and to having possessed a quantity of heroin for sale; both on January 3 last year. Mr Justice Andrews jailed Beale for four years on the first charge, for nine months on the second and for seven years on the third charge. He jailed Beale for six months on a cannabis charge; all terms to be recurrent. [Excerpt] [Brisbane THE COURIER-MAIL in English 8 Jan 80 p 8]

BRISBANE DRUG DEALERS--A man, 33, who made a Christmas cake containing cannabis offered a slice to a policeman, it was alleged in the Magistrate's Court yesterday. Before the court were Peter George Mimis, 33, unemployed, and Alexander Ashley McMeekin, 23, unemployed salesman, both of Archibald Street, Fairfield. They jointly faced eight charges relating to possession, sale and supply of cannabis and LSD. The prosecutor, Sen.-Sgt E. M. Murdoch, said it would be alleged that the two men were partners in selling drugs in Brisbane. He said 175 plastic bags of marihuana, 16 foils of hashish and 45 "trips" of LSD had been seized by police. It would be alleged that the defendants sold various quantities of the drugs to police officers between December 11 and December 27. [Excerpts] [Brisbane THE COURIER-MAIL in English 1 Jan 80 p 18]

MARIHUANA GROWER CHARGED--Southport.--A man was charged in Southport Magistrates Court yesterday with growing 1350 marihuana plants on a cleared block of land at Natural Arch in the Gold Coast hinterland. Eugene Marek, 56, unemployed of Natural Arch, was also charged with having an unlicensed concealable firearm. Police alleged the plants were watered by a network of irrigation hoses and had a street value of tens of thousands of dollars. [Excerpts] [Brisbane THE COURIER-MAIL in English 22 Jan 80 p 3]

QUEENSLAND MARIHUANA PLANTATION--More than 20,000 marihuana plants with an estimated street value of several million dollars were found growing on a hectare of land near Ravenshoe in north Queensland, it was alleged in the Magistrate's Court yesterday. The police prosecutor, Sergeant R. Fennell, told the court he opposed the granting of bail to William Joseph Middleton, 26, unemployed steel fixer, of Moggill Road, The Gap. Middleton is charged with cultivated cannabis at Sluice Creek, near Ravenshoe, between January 1 and December 29. He faced additional charges yesterday with his brother, Thomas Owen Middleton, 19, unemployed steel fixer, of the same address. Both are charged with possession of cannabis last Friday for a purpose specified under the Health Act. [Excerpts] [Brisbane THE COURIER-MAIL in English 1 Jan 80 p 2]

DRUGS, MARIHUANA PLANTS STOLEN--Sydney: A man carrying a knife escaped with money and drugs after holding up a chemist shop in Randwick, in Sydney eastern suburbs, yesterday. The hold-up occurred on the corner of Frenchman's and St Mark's Roads, Randwick, at 10.30 am. The man escaped with about \$900 and a quantity of the drug mandrax. [Text] [Perth THE WEST AUSTRALIAN in English 7 Jan 80 p 4] Canberra.--Backyard marijuana crops in Canberra are being uprooted, but it is not the police who are responsible. Thieves are reported to have stolen several crops--just reaching maturity now--from the garden plots and window-sills of the national capital. The culprits are pruning plants, and in some cases uprooting them whole for resale. [Excerpts] [Melbourne THE AGE in English 12 Jan 80 p 3]

COMMISSION COMPLETES DRUG INQUIRY--The federal government says it has accepted in principle the major recommendations of the just-released Australian Royal Commission of inquiry into drugs. Presenting the 1,700-page report to Parliament, the federal health minister, Mr Mackellar, said the government had accepted the inquiry's recommendation that Australia should adopt a comprehensive national strategy against drugs. [Excerpt] [OW191411 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0710 GMT 19 Mar 80 OW]

CSO: 5300

HONG KONG

LONG-WANTED INTERNATIONAL TRAFFICKER ARRESTED

Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 22 Feb 80 p 16

/Text/

● An international drug trafficker who has been on the wanted list throughout Asia for several years was arrested by customs officers in a Shamshuipo street last night.

He was allegedly involved in a drugs transaction when he was caught with two other men, sources said.

A tin seized by the officers was found to contain half a pound of No 4 heroin, a rare commodity in Hongkong.

Custom officers later raided three flats in Yaumati, Shamshuipo and Tsimshatsui and seized chemicals used for blending heroin and a quantity of apparatus usually associated with the manufacture and weighing of drugs.

Customs officers believe that at least one of the men arrested is connected with the \$3 million seizure of No 4 heroin in Taiwan last November.

Two Hongkong residents, Hui Ying-hung and Tang Wai-hang, were each sentenced to 15 years imprisonment by the High Court in Taiwan in connection with the seizure.

Last night's arrests followed month-long inquiries by a team of customs officers, headed by Senior Inspector K. L. Mak.

They believe that the seized heroin, worth \$600,000 on the retail market, was to be blended into No 3 heroin for sale locally.

The arrested men, aged between 43 and 48, were early this morning being questioned at customs headquarters.

CSO: 5320

HONG KONG

DRUG SMUGGLERS CHANGE TACTICS AT KAI TAK AIRPORT

Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 3 Mar 80 p 12

[Report by Tommy Lewis in the column "Monday Focus"]

[Text]

Drug couriers have apparently changed their tactics in a bid to get narcotics past authorities at Kai Tak.

They seem to have abandoned the use of false-bottomed suitcases and various other methods already known to customs officers.

Drug Investigation Unit officers at the airport recently arrested three people who, after being searched and later examined at a hospital, were found to have hidden heroin on their bodies.

The first case was discovered early this year and involved a man returning from a trip in Bangkok.

DIU officers searched his baggage and made a body search of him but found no sign of drugs they suspected he was carrying.

The man was then taken to hospital where he was examined by doctors who found 1½ ounces of heroin bases wrapped in a condom and concealed in his rectum.

And earlier this month, a man and woman were stopped and body-searched on their arrival from Bangkok.

The officers found half an ounce of heroin hidden between the man's legs. The woman was found to have a

pound of heroin concealed in her vagina and in a sanitary napkin she was wearing.

Custom's Investigations Division head Superintendent Tong Kang-sing said the trend to smuggling drugs by internal concealment is gaining strength, especially in Europe.

He said drug-fighters throughout the world are concerned with the method as it is impossible to body-search so many travellers daily.

"These methods are not new, they were used in the old days by gold smugglers."

"But it's new on the drugs front and these are the first three cases we've dealt with in Hongkong regarding drugs," he said.

The Customs head of the Investigation Bureau, Senior Superintendent James Prisk, said his officers at the airport had made many drug seizures, since the joint customs and police unit was set up in June.

He said that because of the couriers' apparent new tactics, customs officers had been ordered to step up body-searches on all suspects.

"My officers pick people for body-searches at random irrespective of their race, nationality, and whether rich or poor."

"We have no discrimination. Our aim is to prevent drugs from being smuggled into Hongkong."

He said officers at the airport conducted each month about 4,500 body-searches of overseas travellers, particularly those from drug suspected ports.

There are more than 70 incoming flights daily and about 10,000 passengers disembarking here.

"We cannot body-search all of them and if we did we would anger genuine travellers," Sen Supt Prisk said.

He estimated that about 8,000 passengers arrived here from suspected drug ports and that about 25 per cent would be body-searched.

Meanwhile intelligence sources say the Golden Triangle area of Southeast Asia reaps about 400 tons of opium a year of which 100 tons are for home consumption.

The remaining 300 tons make about 29 tons of heroin — 20 tons for addicts in Asia, seven for Europe and Canada and two for the United States.

It was also learned that because of poor crops in the triangle last year and a resulting shortage of supplies, drug traffickers have been looking for new suppliers in Pakistan, Iran and Afghanistan.

CSO: 5320

HONG KONG

BRIEFS

DRUG SEIZURE STATISTICS--Police conducted 3,048 raids on illegal gambling establishments, vice dens and drug divans last month. A police spokesman said yesterday that these operations led to the arrest of 1,459 people who were subsequently taken to court on various charges. Speaking on the anti-drug front, the spokesman said 368 people were rounded up during 1,232 raids on premises and search operations conducted in the streets. Drug seizures included 8.33 kgs of opium, 971.5 grams of heroin, 25.8 grams of morphine and 23 grams of barbitone. /Excerpts/ /Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 26 Feb 80 p 1/

HEROIN BASE SEIZURE--Narcotics Bureau officers yesterday seized \$5 million worth of heroin base following a dramatic car chase in Kowloon. The chase, involving two police cars and two police motorcycles, also resulted in a crash in which four detective constables received slight injuries. The collision occurred when the police target--a taxi--attempted to evade the pursuing cars on Cheong Wan Road flyover, Hunghom. A police car crashed into the taxi and the taxi driver and a Thai passenger were arrested. Police said the seized drugs--five lbs of heroin base--were found in the taxi. The base could be cut into 20 lbs of No 3 heroin, worth \$250,000 per lb on the retail market. The drugs are believed to have been en route from a drug syndicate's store to one of its outlets. Narcotics Bureau officers were last night conducting a series of follow-up raids in Kowloon. Up to late last night, however, no further arrests had been made. Police are checking the background of the Thai man and his local connections. Officers said yesterday's operation was the result of a month-long inquiry into the distribution of heroin in Kowloon. /Excerpts/ /Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 22 Feb 80 p 1/

RAW OPIUM HAUL--Customs officers have seized about 32 kilograms of raw opium during a routine search of a Panamanian freighter. The drugs could have fetched \$2.45 million on the retail market if converted into prepared opium. Customs officers boarded the Khadijaan shortly after it had arrived from Karachi on Friday morning. Following a four-hour search, the officers found in an unlocked store three sacks of cotton waste. They opened the sacks and found 26 bags of raw opium inside. It was the biggest seizure of drugs made by customs officers so far this year. /Text/ /Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 2 Mar 80 p 1/

REGIONAL DRUG CONFERENCE--Five Hong Kong experts are attending a Pacific regional conference in Australia aimed at reducing drug and alcohol abuse. They are Mr K. L. Stumpf of the Hong Kong Christian Service, Mr James Ch'ien and Mrs Virginia Lo of the Society for the Aid and Rehabilitation of Drug Abuse, Major Glen Gilen of the Salvation Army, Mr Ho Hing-keung of Caritas and Mr Raymond Ngan of the Hong Kong Council of Social Service. Mr Stumpf will leave today while the others are already in Canberra. He will present a paper on the role of preventive education in drug abuse control, while Mr Ch'ien will deliver two papers on drug dependence and treatment methods. The conference, which opens next week, is the first of its kind among countries in the Pacific region, and aims at fostering the interchange of information and consultation. /Text/ /Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 29 Feb 80 p 9/

CS0: 5320

THAILAND

SINCLAIR TRIAL CONTINUES, SYDNEY DETECTIVE TESTIFIES

Brisbane THE COURIER-MAIL in English 31 Jan 80 p 6

[Text]

BANGKOK (AAP-Reuters). — Police were told an Australian resident of Bangkok was supplying heroin to couriers bringing 23 kg of the drug to Australia every two months, a Sydney detective told the Criminal Court here yesterday.

Sgt. Barry Dunn, of the New South Wales criminal intelligence unit, said police were told the supplier was William Charles Sinclair, 66, a Bangkok bar owner.

He did not reveal the source of the information.

Sinclair, formerly of Sydney, is on trial with two other Australians, Paul Hayward, 26, a rugby league footballer, and Warren Fellows, 27, a hairdresser, charged with having attempted to smuggle 8.4 kg of heroin from Thailand to Australia.

All have pleaded not guilty.

A Thai taxi driver, Kitti Insep, charged with them, has also pleaded not guilty.

Hayward and Fellows have pleaded guilty to the lesser charge of illegal possession of the heroin.

Sgt. Dunn said that several people in Australia suspected of drug

dealing were put under surveillance in July, 1978.

Some of them, however, had been able to make trips outside Australia without police knowledge.

Two Sydney men under surveillance, Arthur Stanley Smith and his brother, Edwin William Smith, had each made two or three trips to Thailand in late 1978 without police knowledge.

Sgt. Dunn said that neither immigration au-

thorities at airports nor airlines had been given the names of those under suspicion.

He agreed with Sinclair's counsel that only one of the two Sydney suspects, Edwin William Smith, had suggested that Sinclair, Hayward and Fellows were involved in drugs.

He said a record of five interviews he had with Smith was sent to Bangkok after the three men were arrested in October, 1978.

CSO: 5300

THAILAND

OPIUM SMUGGLERS ARRESTED IN HAT YAI

Bangkok DAO SIAM in Thai 10 Feb 80 pp 1, 16

[Article: "Opium Smuggling Gang Arrested"]

[Text] Hat Yai police made a surprise raid and seized opium in Hat Yai City that had been smuggled in by a large gang that has been dealing in opium for a long time. A total of seven people were arrested. However, before being arrested, these people flushed some of the opium down the toilet and, therefore, only a fraction of the opium was seized.

A DAO SIAM reporter in Hat Yai district reported that, based on an investigation by Police Lieutenant Colonel Amphorn Phaili, the head police inspector at the Hat Yai district police station, smuggled opium was regularly bought and sold secretly in room No 302 of the Taipeh Hotel located on Padung Phakdi Road, Lane 2, New Market, Hat Yai district, Songkhla Province. Thus, at 0600 hours on 9 February, Police Lieutenant Colonel Amphorn Phaili ordered Police Major Surawet Sirinnut, an inspector, and Lieutenant Sorawit Phadungchai, a deputy inspector, to take a force of policemen and arrest the people.

When the police force reached the Taipeh Hotel, they went directly to the room mentioned above and knocked on the door for a long time before the door was opened. The police swarmed into the room. The search by the police found 200,000 baht in cash, which was money used to buy opium, a 38-caliber pistol without a registration number and an 18-round ammunition clip and a portion of the opium. The reason why the police seized only a small amount of opium was that the suspects flushed the opium down the toilet in order to destroy the evidence. The police arrested a total of seven suspects: Mr Dam Chaisirwong, Mr Bunwong Chaisiwong, Mr Bunchu Chaikwang, Mr Pidan Punam, Mr Sakhorn Dammakha, Mr Ak Phenwan and Mr Buntheng Wichachai. They were turned over to Police Lieutenant Prachum Phetphimphan, the officer on duty at the Hat Yai district station, for further handling of the case.

11943
CSO: 5300

THAILAND

MARIHUANA SHIPMENT SEIZED IN UDORN THANI

Bangkok DAO SIAM in Thai 27 Jan 80 pp 1, 2

[Article: "Marihuana Loaded on Truck In Preparation for Shipment Abroad"]

[Text] A large shipment of marihuana weighing more than 4 tons and valued at 50 million bath was seized. It was loaded onto a 10-wheel truck along with a load of cassavas and was to be taken to a deserted airfield in preparation for shipment abroad. A major dealer followed behind closely in a car. When he saw police stop the truck, he quickly sped away and disappeared.

At 1600 hours on 25 January, Police Colonel Thongchai Tharaphak, the chief of police at T.L. 4, together with Police Lieutenant Colonel Panya Sathanaphanit, an inspector at T.L. 3, Headquarters 4, Lieutenant Praphan Phuphani, Sergeant Major Wirot Buaphakham, Sergeant Major Sawat Roengsut and Sergeant Major Chaloechai Phiriyasin, who are stationed at T.L. 3, Headquarters 4, and members of the highway patrol in Khao San village, Nonsung commune, Udorn Thani district, Udorn Thani Province, followed and stopped a 10-wheel Heno truck, license plate No K.K. 14942, driven alone by Mr Phot Duangsiri, age 27, who lives at [House] 66, village 8, Nabua commune, Surin district, Surin Province.

This took place because the highway patrol had learned that on that day a load of marihuana valued at millions of bath would be transported from the forest area in Suwannakhrua district, Udorn Thani Province, a place where large quantities of marihuana are grown secretly. This is an area that is controlled largely by terrorists and officials do not dare

enter this area to make arrests. "Investors" who live in this province therefore pay the villagers to grow much marihuana. Even when the authorities go in to suppress this, they cannot suppress it entirely.

After following and stopping the truck mentioned above, a large amount of marihuana was found packed in tin cans concealed underneath bags of cassavas. The authorities took the truck to the highway patrol station to search it carefully. It turned out that there were 221 cans of marihuana bound tightly with strips of plastic and six bags filled with marihuana. The total amount weighed 4,117 kilograms with a present market value of approximately 5 million baht and a value of approximately 50 million baht abroad.

From the interrogation of suspect Phot Duangsiri it was learned that the concealed marihuana mentioned above came from Suwannakhuha district, Udorn Thani Province. An investor whose name is not known contacted the Yongchai Company, LTD. in Loei Province, the owner of the truck that was to be used by Mr Phot to transport this marihuana to the airfield in Namphong district, Khon Kaen Province. On the way from the pick-up point they passed through Udorn Thani Province. The investor followed in a gray Lancer, license number unknown. When the truck was stopped, the investor fled quickly. The police gave chase but were unable to catch him.

Police Lieutenant Colonel Panya Sathanaphanit guarded the suspect, the marihuana and the truck and then turned them over to Lieutenant Wichan Sirikaeo, the officer on duty at the Udorn Thani district office, Udorn Thani Province, for further handling of the case.

11943

CS0: 5300

HUNGARY

BRIEFS

EGYPTIAN HEROIN SMUGGLER APPREHENDED--A well-dressed man boarded the international express train about to depart for Vienna on 15 November 1979 in Budapest. After examining his hand luggage, a customs officer noticed that he was wearing--quite out of character with his stylish clothes--cumbersome laced boots. A search revealed narcotics containing 285 grams of 45-percent heroin in the soles of the boots. During his interrogation, (Gabbros Mansy), a 34-year-old driver and resident of Cairo, said that he arrived by plane at Ferihegy airport on 13 November and intended to deliver the narcotics found on him to another Egyptian whom he "does not know" in Vienna. The central district court has sentenced (Gabbros Mansy) to 18 months in prison, after which he will be deported. [Budapest NEPSZAVA in Hungarian 1 Mar 80 p 12 AU]

CSO: 5300

BOLIVIA

BRIEFS

COCAINE FACTORIES--Sucre, 20 Mar--Two cocaine factories have been discovered in Totacoa and Mosojllajta, Chuquisaca Department, and peasants Adolfo Palagueras, Serafin Vargas and Donasio Vargas have been arrested. The cocaine was being sold in Santa Cruz, and the peasants accused Walter Vargas and Alejandro Calderon of being responsible for the cocaine production. [PY261944 La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 21 Mar 80 p 2 PY]

CSO: 5300

COLOMBIA

INSPECTORS CLAIM INNOCENCE IN COCAINE THEFT

Bogota EL ESPECTADOR in Spanish 4 Feb 80 p 10-A

[Article by Jairo Ortiz C.]

[Text] Cali, 2 Feb--"We are innocent of everything we are accused of and we believe that this slander stems from personal interests and resentments on the part of persons who worked with us as inspectors in the Office of the Attorney General," the lawyers Luis Roman Ardila Medina and Ramiro Perez Pena said here today.

On a visit to the editorial office of EL ESPECTADOR in this capital, two of the four officials accused of substituting banana flour for a shipment of cocaine, were emphatic in declaring that in their opinion what is happening is an attempt to damage their character, since at no time did they have anything to do with this "scandal."

They Are Not Fleeing

Saying that they are ready to appear before the authorities and submit to interrogation, and that at no time did they flee from justice once their employment was declared terminated by the Office of the Attorney General of the Nation, the now former inspectors of the Office of Narcotics Control stated that up to now they have received no official communication in which they are accused of disappearing with cocaine or taking part in irregularities.

The Present Documents

Ardila Medina as well as Perez Pena presented our correspondent a copy of decrees 0007 and 0009, signed by the attorney general of the Nation, Guillermo Gonzalez Charry, the secretary general, Jose Roberto Herrera Vergara, in which it was proven--say the lawyers--"that at no time were we dismissed for irregularities such as replacing cocaine with banana flour."

"Precisely," said Perez Pena and Ardila Medina, "the decrees are dated 16 January, the day on which the case containing the narcotics was discovered, so this proves that the allegation is completely false."

Here are the paragraphs from the decrees: "Article 1. Declares as no longer in force, with financial consequences, as of 19 January of the current year, the appointment of Dr Luis Roman Ardila Medina, as visiting lawyer grade 17 of the Attorney General's Office, delegated to the Criminal Police, with headquarters in the Sectional Unit of Cali. Article 2. Appoint as visiting lawyer grade 17 of the Attorney General's Office, delegated to the Criminal Police, with headquarters in the Sectional Unit of Cali, Alberto Martinez Pelaez, coordinating lawyer of the Criminal Police grade 17 of the Regional Office of the Attorney General of said city, replacing Dr Luis Roman Ardila Medina. Article 3. Appoint Mr Jose Ortiz Melgarejo, as special agent of the Criminal Police grade 11 of the Attorney General's Office delegated to the Criminal Police, with headquarters in the Sectional Unit of Cali, with monthly salary of \$13,500, replacing Mr Hector Ramiro Perez Pena, whose appointment is declared no longer in force, with financial consequences from the 18th of the current month.

They Recount

In a dialog with EL ESPECTADOR and exposing their points of view concerning the accusations made against them, the lawyers stated: "On 16 January of the current year there was found inside a suitcase which was unclaimed at the international airport of Palmaseca, a substance which had a gross weight of approximately 10 kg. Upon subjecting this substance to the field test for narcotics, positive results indicating cocaine were discovered. For this reason, we (Hector Ramiro Perez and Luis Roman Ardila) transferred this substance to the office of the Criminal Unit of the Attorney General's office, delivering it to the chief of the unit, German Zapata Cortes. Moreover, we specify that no disciplinary investigation was initiated which might have led to our dismissal. They merely declared the termination of the appointment, based on the provision for automatic appointment and dismissal of civil servants which the Attorney General of the Nation has. So, what was told to the various news media about our having been dismissed after it was proved that we had substituted the drugs, is untrue. Nor are we fugitives, since on the same 16 January we continued working from 1400 until the notice of termination was communicated to us and we are here in Cali, as you can see."

They noted furthermore that "learning that Court No 23 of Criminal Investigation had been designated to investigate certain acts which are attributed to us, we present ourselves today, Saturday, to the aforesaid office, not having met the judge, since, as we were informed, he is working elsewhere.

8956
CSO: 5300

COLOMBIA

MARIHUANA, WEAPONS SEIZED IN SANTA MARTA

Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 30 Jan 80 p 7-A

[Article by Gustavo Vasquez]

[Text] Barranquilla--In the foothills of the Sierra Nevada of Santa Marta, units of the Second Brigade arrested 28 common criminals and they seized 35,000 packages of marihuana in an operation carried out between Friday and Sunday, said Gen Carlos G. Narvaez Casallas.

The official also announced the seizure of a great quantity of arms and vehicles.

General Narvaez Casallas said that with the capture of almost all of the gang, which was led by Arturo Mendoza in the area of Caracoli in La Guajira, they were able to break up the gang.

Seven Airplanes

Narvaez Casallas also reported that during the registration and control of the illegal traffic of arms and narcotics, they seized, in the departments of Magdalena, Cesar, La Guajira and El Atlantico, 7 airplanes, 20 vehicles and 24 tons of marihuana and they arrested 19 persons who participated in the criminal acts.



Barranquilla--A veritable arsenal was captured by the commandos of the Second Brigade in the village of Caracoli; in the foothills of the Sierra Nevada. Fifteen revolvers of different calibers, 9 M-1 rifles, 19 other rifles, 23 M-1 clips, 7 pistols and approximately 3,000 cartridges and 28 men were captured in the raid.

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CSO: 5300

COLOMBIA

BRIEFS

MARIHUANA PLANTATION FOUND--A gigantic crop of marihuana, covering 50 hectares, with a total of 312,323 plants, which are said to be worth 1 billion pesos, was discovered by the authorities of Antioquia in the area of the Bajo Cauca and four persons were arrested. In the same raid were discovered 20,000 bags of marihuana seeds ready to be planted, 1 kg of dry seed and 9 arrobas of the grass. The site was found between "El Cerro" and "Barro Blanco," in the canyons of La Dorada and Nechi, in the town of Caucasia, Bajo. During the raid, Dario Betancur, Hernando Canas, Gabriel Arboleda and Honorio Restrepo were arrested. [Text] [Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 2 Feb 80 p 9-C] 8956

HALLUCINOGENIC PILLS SEIZED--Santa Marta--The police captured a launch sailing in the Magdalena River, off El Banco, with a shipment of 725,000 hallucinogenic pills and four persons were arrested during the operation. [Text] [Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 2 Feb 80 p 9-C] 8956

COCAINE SEIZED NEAR BARRANCABERMEJA--A shipment of cocaine, which was transported to Barranquilla by four persons and which was valued at 60 million pesos, was seized by the National Navy on the Magdalena River during the last few hours. The shipment was loaded in a boat by the traffickers from the "Cienaga de Zapatoza" area and it came from one of the laboratories hidden on the river bank, ready for shipment. The boat was intercepted by a patrol of "Jungle Commandos," who were on patrol in the area of the "El Sudan" ranch, some 180 km north of Barrancabermeja and south of Bolivar. The four traffickers were brought to the "Puerto Galan" base. They were identified as Hector Campuzano Cardenas, 43; Jose Florez Rocha, 45; Jesualdo Torres Carrillo, 35 and Ramon Rocha Caro, 21. The boat, "Powerful Hand Number 3," was recently acquired. The shipment was made up of 29 boxes, which contained about 6 million pills, which weigh some 600 kg approximately. [Text] [Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 28 Jan 80 p 14-A] 8956

CSO: 5300

ECUADOR

INTERPOL ARRESTS INTERNATIONAL TRAFFICKING GANG

Quito EL TIEMPO in Spanish 20 Jan 80 p 24

[Text] INTERPOL agents are carrying out intense and constant operations in the various provinces of the country so as to counteract crime and the smuggling of drugs, which lately have taken alarming proportions in this country.

Drug Trafficking Gang

INTERPOL agents in El Oro Province, after intense investigations, managed to capture a gang of drug traffickers, which included Colombians and Ecuadorians operating in the country.

The illegal deals were made with Dulo Estevan Moreno Sanchez, an inmate of the prison in the city of Machala, who is in prison for a murder he committed some time ago.

In the cell of the afore-mentioned criminal, Colombians Jaime Patino Santa and Ismael Aullon Rodriguez, in the company of Ecuadorian citizens Gabriel Sanchez, Carmelino Coronel and Juana Bravo, the wife of Dulo Moreno Sanchez, planned their drug trafficking.

Systems

On several occasions, to throw off the track the agents of INTERPOL, Carmelino Coronel delivered the drugs to the Colombians in Lago Agrio. On other occasions, Patino and Aullon delivered the merchandise to different places in El Oro Province.

The Arrests

Colombians Jaime Patino and Ismael Aullon Rodriguez in the company of the Ecuadorian Carmelino Coronel, were captured in the place called Saracay in El Oro Province. On the basis of the interrogations of the criminals, the police subsequently succeeded in arresting Juan Gabriel Sanchez and Juana Amada Bravo Encarnacion.

The Evidence

- Evidence taken in the arrest of the members of this dangerous gang of drug traffickers includes 218,425 sucres and 13,595 Colombian pesos, in addition to a sky blue Fuji brand precision scale.

The five drug traffickers were placed in the custody of the respective authorities of El Oro Province.

Still Sought

Finally, it was revealed that for the same crime the police are looking for Colombians Jaime Perez and Tulio Rodriguez. They have asked for the help of agents of INTERPOL of Colombia in locating the two.

8956
CSO: 5300

ECUADOR

TRAFFICKING GANG ARRESTED IN GUAYAQUIL

Guayaquil EL UNIVERSO in Spanish 22 Jan 80 p 10

[Text] The head of INTERPOL handed over to the tenth judge of the court all the drugs and implements which were confiscated from the international gang of drug traffickers which was captured in this city after an "official operation" arranged by Government Minister Roberto Dunn Barreiro.

According to the reports which were handed over to the judge, those implicated in this "deal" are the following: Manuel Eduardo Pombar Santana, Jose Melquiades Cedillo Gonzales, known as Patucho, Juan Maximiliano Escalante Rodriguez, Ruth Tapia Guerrero de Pombar, Ana Noboa Wong, Gladys Santana, among others.

The lawyer Manuel Uriguen ordered the implementation of a series of steps to make sure that the testimony of all those under investigation who are being held in the Penitentiary of the Coast is heard.

In the report, it is stated that the principal suspect is Manuel Pombar Santana, a person who was connected with capitalist drug traffickers living in Miami and the Bahamas.

It was further revealed that: "Pombar entered the drug traffic when he made friends with Juan Valdivieso, a fugitive, who invited him to the United States; in that country, he met Jose Blanco or Curtis MacMillan, with whom he made an agreement on the 'deal' upon returning to Ecuador, getting into contact with Otto Lucas Rivera, who was in the Penitentiary of the Coast and who took charge of obtaining the drugs, which were sent from this city to various countries by 'couriers.'"

Also in the INTERPOL report, they accuse Jacinto Lopez, known as Chingolo, the person who was in charge of obtaining the drugs, of being paid 5,000 sucres per kilogram for the purchase of cocaine. The profits were shared with Jose Melquiades Cedillo Gonzalez, known as Patucho.

8956
CSO: 5300

MEXICO

BRIEFS

COCAINE SMUGGLER CAUGHT--Mexico City, 22 February--This morning, the Colombian woman Margarita Prada Moquillaza who, when she fainted at the International Airport, revealed her extraordinary girth, caused by cocaine, appeared in the federal court. In fact, upon leaving an Argentine Airlines plane, she began walking very rapidly, possibly because her undergarments had torn. She then lost consciousness, and a federal agent was summoned to come to her assistance. He rubbed her shoulders and hips, and gave her aromatic salts to inhale. The investigator discovered that the southern woman's obesity was not natural. Under an elastic belt she had concealed several packages of cocaine, estimated by the Federal Judicial Police forces as having a black market value of 10 million pesos. When questioned about this, Margarita Prada Moquillaza said that she was enroute to Miami, where she was being awaited by members of a large international drug trafficking ring. She added that, last week, other members of the ring had been arrested here in Mexico. They were attempting to reach Nassau with 50 million pesos worth of cocaine. [Text] [Ciudad Juarez EL FRONTERIZO in Spanish 23 Feb 80 Sec E p 3] 2909

TRAFFICKERS IN PLANE CRASH--The two Americans who were killed last Monday when the small plane in which they were traveling crashed to the ground were engaged in drug trafficking. This was established in the investigation conducted by federal agents detailed to the port of Tampico, Tamaulipas, who were told, when they arrived at the scene of the accident, that National Army forces had seized 180 kilograms of marihuana which was being carried in the aircraft. As we reported yesterday, last Monday on a site near Altamira, Tamaulipas, a Le Baron 655 Bell Craft light plane crashed, and its two occupants were killed. The two drug traffickers of American descent were identified as Robert Williams Babcock and David Theodore Breve. [Text] [Nuevo Laredo EL DIARIO DE NUEVO LAREDO in Spanish 28 Feb 80 Sec D p 4] 2909

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VENEZUELA

COCAINE, GUNS CONFISCATED, TWO ARRESTED

Caracas ULTIMAS NOTICIAS in Spanish 23 Jan 80 p 27

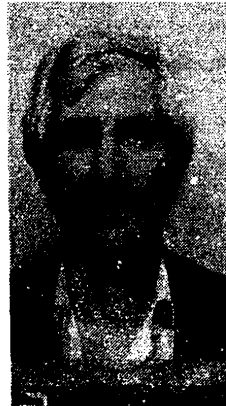
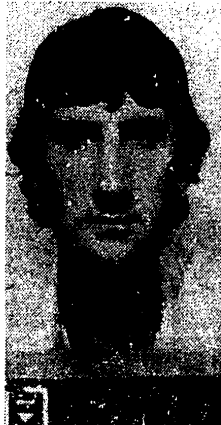
[Article by Francisco Gomez]

[Text] Various firearms and a large quantity of cocaine were confiscated yesterday from a Syrian citizen and from a Lebanese during a raid carried out by the PM [Metropolitan Police] in a house in Los Chaguaramos. Those arrested, according to information provided by the PM office of public relations, were Boutro Haddad Chad, 25, a native of Lebanon, and Yourki Chaud Muaoud, 39, a Syrian. The police spokesman revealed that during Monday night, toward morning, a raid was made under a court order at the Ines villa on Codazzi Ave in Los Chaguaramos.

Inside the residence, they found the two men, several containers of cocaine, envelopes of other types of drugs, a large number of pistol cartridges, a Remington .45-caliber pistol from the U.S. Navy and a special type revolver.

The two who were arrested were placed in the custody of a criminal court.

Boutro Haddad
Chad, 25,
Lebanese, ar-
rested for
possession
of arms and
cocaine.



The Lebanese
[as published]
Yourki Chaud
Muaoud was also
arrested by the
PM during the
raid in Los
Chaguaramos.

8956
CSO: 5300

VENE. JEC

MANDRAX PILLS SEIZED, TWO COLOMBIANS ARRESTED

Caracas ULTIMAS NOTICIAS in Spanish 20 Jan 80 p 11

[Text] Two brothers of Colombian nationality were arrested in the early morning, yesterday, by a squad of officers assigned to the Division of Intelligence and Vice of the Metropolitan Police [PM], when they raided an apartment building located in the Montanita district of the Jose Felix Ribas suburb of Petare, where they seized 3,942 Mandrax tablets, a revolver, cartridges and money from drug sales.

From the information supplied through the PM press and public relations office, we learned that through an order for the raid issued by a court, once the investigations become more definite about the two alleged drug traffickers who had their distribution area in the eastern zone of the city, they proceeded to carry out a search in the house where they had already determined the place where the drugs were hidden, and were able to confiscate 3,942 Mandrax tablets, as well as a .38-caliber revolver and money which was presumably obtained through the sale of drugs.

They immediately arrested the two brothers of Colombian nationality, whom they identified as Freddy and Alberto Ramirez de Avila, 21 and 29 respectively, who were transferred to the central headquarters in Cotiza, where they were informed of the charges which were to be forwarded shortly to the courts.



Freddy Ramirez de Avila, of Colombian nationality, arrested early yesterday morning, during a raid on an apartment in Petare by the PM, where a shipment of 3,000 Mandrax tablets was seized.

Albert Ramirez de Avila, a Colombian arrested along with his brother Freddy, during the raid by the PM on a house in Petare, where there was hidden a shipment of Mandrax tablets.

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VENEZUELA

BRIEFS

MANDRAX TRAFFICKERS ARRESTED--Barinas, 21 Jan--Two men who were carrying more than 4,000 Mandrax tablets were arrested after an exchange of shots with officers of the DISIP [Directorate of Intelligence and Prevention Services] in which one of them was wounded. It was reported that a squad of the DISIP arrived at an elegant establishment in this city, a bar and disco, and there they arrested on suspicion Reuben Villanueva and Orlando Vasquez Rosset. When they were told they were under arrest, they responded with shots and then the members of the squad took action, which resulted in the wounding of Villanueva. They added that, besides drugs, they confiscated three revolvers, one of which presumably had been stolen from the Technical Judicial Police in Merida. The police are investigating the possibility that the two men had participated in a robbery in Merida in which an officer of the PTJ [Judicial Technical Police] was wounded. [Text] [Caracas ULTIMAS NOTICIAS in Spanish 22 Jan 80 p 8] 8956

CSO: 5300

BELGIUM

BRIEFS

ZAIRIAN ARRESTED ON DRUGS CHARGE--The attache to the Zairian Embassy in Brussels was arrested at the airport yesterday as he was taking possession of 3 suitcases containing 95 kilos of marihuana. The attache enjoys diplomatic immunity which could therefore only be lifted by the Zairian ambassador and in that case the diplomat would be tried in Belgium for drug trafficking. [Text] [LD271143 Paris Domestic Service in French 1000 GMT 27 Feb 80 LD]

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FRANCE

ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS, RESEARCHERS DISCUSS SOFT-DRUG USE

Paris L'EXPRESS in French 2-8 Feb 80 pp 95-98

[Article by Jean-Francis Held and Andre Bercoff: "Where do Drugs Begin?"; investigation by Annie Kouchner and Provincial Correspondents Jacqueline de Grandmaison, Dominique Jung, Maurice Huleu, Jean-Claude Louart and Herve Marchal]

[Excerpts] Against hard drugs there is unanimity. But, about the so-called soft drugs, should we believe the politicians or the doctors who are working in the field?

Without a doubt, in France and elsewhere, scientists maintain that drugs are drugs and that suppression, like prevention, need look no farther than that. For example, Professor Gabriel Nahas, research director at the Paris INSERM [National Institute of Health and Medical Research] and a teacher at Columbia University in New York, has for ten years been tirelessly denouncing the damaging effects of cannabis. He notes harmful effects on the brain, the white corpuscles, sperm cells, etc. In the United States as in France many scientists disagree with the results of his work, but no one seriously maintains that hashish is harmless, any more than are alcohol, tobacco or even coffee ingested in critical quantities. The controversy that continues to erupt goes even farther, is even more confused, and concerns the practical attitudes that should be adopted, case by case, to keep matters from becoming worse.

As for the government, which may be concerned with not losing ground in the strata of the heavy opposition, and which sees the devil where it is not necessarily deeply involved, it is showing itself to be very energetic. Marchais should be gratified!

A preliminary legal investigation has been started against the instigators of the Val-de-Marne teachers' pamphlet. Jacques Barrot, the Health Minister, envisages sanctions. Christian Beullac, the minister of Education, speaks of incitement to drugs, and exclaims, "We already have the plague and cholera, let's not add smallpox." No doubt. But what if smallpox were already there, terrifying or relatively benign, depending on opinion?

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However, if we can believe Monique Pelletier, ministerial delegate for the Feminine Condition and since February 1978 in charge of coordinating governmental drug prevention action, the situation is not completely catastrophic: prevention, information, training, suppression, improvement in care are now better provided; "health clubs," where young people find valid representatives, are developing in various university settings. Drugs are no longer taboo; they may be talked about. Monique Pelletier tells L'EXPRESS, "If I have not taken a position since the recent events, it is because it is my impression that the current drug controversy is chiefly political. Well, hashish or heroin are not leftist or rightist; they just are."

We recall the facts that led to the Val-de-Marne battle and then to the national controversy. Last October, in the little city of Liverdun (Meurthe-et-Moselle) a dozen high-school students were surprised in the act of smoking "grass" after a pop concert. The educators warn parents and police, 17 kilos of hemp weed are discovered growing in a field; there is panic. A certain kind of press, greedy for the sensational, is set off.

Liverdun becomes Katmandu, rumor swells, high-school girls would become prostitutes to obtain drugs. A village in the hashish age: Liverdun is practically quarantined. "The way the media have treated this affair is a real scandal," says Commissioner Francois le Mouel, the head of the Central Office for the Suppression of Illicit Narcotics Traffic. The drug problem will not be solved by maintaining a state of panic."

Liverdun was merely a harbinger. In December a Communist Youth pamphlet was circulated at the door of the Darius Milhaud High School in Villejuif, in Val-de-Marne. Entitled "Struggle! Not Drugs!", it violently attacks those who are in favor of liberalizing hashish, "those who exalt 'smashing' in the name of bourgeois society" and denounce "the dubious soft drug-hard drug debate that may be of interest to doctors, but is a booby-trap for the society."

Several days later, teachers belonging to the SGEN [General National Education Union]-CFDT [French Democratic Confederation of Labor], the SNES [National Higher Education Association], the SNETP [National Technical and Professional Teachers' Union]-CGT [General Confederation of Labor], respond with a pamphlet entitled "Struggle! not Moral Standards!" which they, too, distribute in front of the doors of Darius Milhaud High School.

Responding point by point--sometimes clumsily--to the Young Communists' tract, the militants ask the question that will set fire to the powder keg: "Would not the free sale of soft drugs and strict medical control be the only way to demythify the problem and avoid the classic escalation that drives youths from discontent to revolt, from revolt to soft drugs, and sometimes from there to hard drugs? In any case, we must fight for real information on the different drugs and their respective dangers, without minimizing them (heroin, LSD, alcohol), but also without dramatizing them (H, kef, marihuana)."

*Marihuana.

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According to a Montpellier magistrate who, in the current climate, is not anxious to have his name published, hashish is almost commonplace in certain milieus, and adult smokers feel less and less that they are illegally defying the society they live in.

In Lille, where young aficionados get their supply from the dealers in General-de-Gaulle Square, Doctors Jean-Michel Picquet and Daniel Taine, who take care of drug addicts, are against depenalizing hashish. But, firmly, they make a distinction: "Though not an innocuous product, hashish is not terribly harmful."

Concerning suppression or leniency, serious policemen are circumspect. "There is no doubt," says Francois le Mouel, the head of the antidrug fight in France, "the clandestineness of hashish poses problems. Dealers often sell 'grass' and heroin indiscriminately. Whence comes the possibility of inciting and escalating. But although it is true that simple consumers don't have to be prosecuted as far as the courts, I am convinced that cannabis use must continue to be an offense. If only to make it easier to hunt down the dealers. And then," the commissioner continues, "if the use of 'grass' is completely depenalized, young people, because of a taste for transgression, will be in danger of moving en masse to hard drugs. All in all, it is better to transgress at the 'grass' level."

Many physicians, like Dr Francis Curtet, dispute this logic. Unstable young people, learning that hashish is not the violent poison it is announced to be by the censors, are in danger of believing they have been lied to about heroin. Basically, where do drugs begin? That is the whole question!

"Be that as it may," Commissioner Le Mouel continues, "it is certain that today all social classes are affected, that drugs have left the urban centers to be diluted throughout the territory, and that the phenomenon is an expanding one."

The doctors who are working in the field therefore reject the mixture. "No one can claim to know exactly what the long-term effects of hashish are," says Dr Claude Olievenstein, chief of staff of Marmottan Hospital. "It took 50 years to discover the consequences of tobacco absorption. From that viewpoint Professor Nahas' conclusions, which lack consistency, should be accepted with reservations."

And Professor Nahas, who is experimenting basically on animals, is not a "field man." He lends his ardent cooperation to those who need it, including Georges Marchais. To such an extent that many specialists have nicknamed their eminent colleague "Dr Madly-in-Love-With-Cannabis."

Dr Olievenstein, whose experience no one could argue with, declares he is in favor of depenalizing soft drugs, as is done in the United States: anyone in possession of less than one ounce of grass (28 grams) may have it confiscated and be hit with a \$100 fine (400 francs), \$200 for a second offense. No court proceedings, no police record.

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For possession of more than one ounce one enters the dealers' category, and will be prosecuted as such. "But if the witch-hunt continues here," Dr Olievenstein continues, "if an hysterical campaign continues to throw families into a panic for purely political motives, then I will be led to demand legalization, which I don't want."

Dr Francis Curtet, the founder of the Link Association in Boulogne-sur-Seine, states, for his part, "That hashish is not a harmless product is a known fact; all the more reason when it is abused instead of used, in the hope of escaping from difficult situations. That is why it is indispensable to protect minors from it, for recourse to hashish would risk delaying or preventing solving the many problems they face in building an adult personality." But he adds, "By abusively sticking the 'drug addict' label on a youth who was merely experimenting, by making him a scapegoat and incarcerating him, one runs the grave risk of reinforcing the adolescent's positions of withdrawal, even of revolt, and inciting him to escalate, just when one would like to protect him."

In Italy, depenalization has become everyday practice. Every day, in Amsterdam, one of the free radio stations gives a course on the different qualities of "grass" and warns against harmful arrivals. That is not the way it is in France: at the idea of seeing cigarettes made in Lebanon, Zaire or Morocco controlled by the state and distributed legally by SEITA [Commercial Tobacco and Match Manufacturing Agency], Commissioner Francois le Mouel throws up his hands: "That is sheer, pure lunacy! Just because alcohol and tobacco are permitted drugs, we don't have to add a third! Having said that, I recognize that if tobacco had been forbidden from the beginning, Gitanes and Gauloises would now be controlled by the Mafia."

Who is Taking Them?

Of 9,620 persons questioned by police, the gendarmerie and customs in 1979 (against 8,000 in 1978) for infractions of the narcotics law, 55.53 percent (against 60 percent in 1978) were questioned for consuming cannabis.

	Percent	
	1979	1978
Higher executives.....	0.45	0.38
Middle executives.....	2.06	2.83
Professional people.....	1.17	1.90
Members of artistic professions.....	2.68	2.87
Farmers.....	1.22	1.91
Clerical workers.....	20.62	18.45
Laborers.....	12.42	10.76
Military.....	4.52	3.81
College and high-school students.....	12.71	14.01
No definite occupation.....	42.15	43.08

Note that the figures represent the tip of the iceberg, and that it is easier to question idle youths than higher executives.

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Francois le Mouel, head of the Central Office
for Suppression of Illicit Narcotics Traffic.



Professor Nahas, research director
at the Paris INSERM.

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FRANCE

TWO VIEWPOINTS CONCERNING DRUG USE PRESENTED

Dangerous or Not

Paris LE MONDE in French 2 Feb 80 pp 1, 13

[Text] The controversy about the safety or the dangers of so-called "soft" drugs came back to life on Thursday, 31 January, with the guarded disclaimer of the distribution of leaflets at the SGEN-CFDT national headquarters doors, the very same day that members of this union went on to a new distribution at the Noisy-le-Sec school in Seine-Saint-Denis (our Final editions). To explain its decision, the labor union's national bureau mentioned the "passionate climate" surrounding this matter, a climate it considers inappropriate to a calm debate.

Mr Andre Henry, FEN [National Education Federation] secretary general, told France-Inter on Thursday that he is "opposed to those who fight at school doors and do so clumsily." Mr Henry recalled that for 3 years his federation has been asking the minister of education to devise appropriate "replications" to this danger.

This concern is seen in Mr Christian Beullac's decision to name one or two "missi dominici" "very soon" to insure a permanent liaison between the Ministry of Education and the "antidrug gentlemen," mostly school physicians, named to assist principals a year ago.

The debate continues on the political front. The RPR [Rally for the Republic] states that "it will oppose any evolution tending to facilitate or legalize drug abuse." Mrs Monique Pelletier, representative of the women's commission and author of the 1978 report on drugs, emphasized on Thursday to Antenne 2 that a "panic" must not be created, and estimated that the media had created a "climate" from a "local political debate."

Hashish Hazards Seen Exaggerated

Paris LE MONDE in French 2 Feb 80 pp 1, 13

[Article by Claude Olievenstein, head physician at the Marmottan Medical Center, Paris: "Hashish, Science and Politics"]

[Text] Hashish presents three types of problems: clinical, scientific and social. Since I am not a laboratory man, my experience rests essentially on the clinical and on sociology, but I must say that since the hashish problem comes up before one who is responsible for the struggle against drug abuse, I have gone through many scientific articles on this matter. The least that can be said is that the opinions put forth by professor Nahas are not held by the majority of clinicians working in the field or by a large part of the scientific community.

To take an example, professor Salomon Snyders, the highest international authority on drug matters, holds a position contrary to Mr Nahas's. It is thus appropriate to define the problem:

From the Clinical Point of View

Four arguments are advanced or understood from Mr Nahas's statements.

The escalation would be automatic. Now, taking only the example of the United States, for 20 years there have been down there 40 million smokers; there are only 700,000 to 800,000 heroin addicts. Thus we are talking of 5 percent, a figure which we have always given, and not of an automatic escalation.

No serious statistics in countries of high medical development has succeeded in tying "the decrease in fecundity" to the usage of marihuana. On the contrary, the most prolific peoples of the world, such as the inhabitants of India or the Moroccans, have smoked for generations.

Concerning the decrease of the body's defense mechanisms, no official antidrugs organizations or WHO statistics show any reports indicating an increase in serious illnesses in hashish smokers. On the contrary, it suffices to watch the United States to realize that people who smoke do not have more or less malformations or cancers than the population's average.

As to psychic troubles, it is undeniable that regular consumption of marihuana derivatives entails memory and mental synthesis troubles. On the other hand, scientific research of the so-called cannabic psychoses shows that the great majority of cases involve fragile personalities having preliminary problems in this field.

Nevertheless, the problem of psychic decompression risks cannot be set aside undiscussed.

From the Scientific Point of View

For many years Mr Nahas has acted in a curious way. He cites a danger and when this danger is disapproved, he discovers some others. Let us be serious: we have first of all talked about dependence. In fact, the

major problem with drugs which fall into the WHO definition is a dependence and an increase in tolerance.

Now, in any case, no one has been able to demonstrate dependence on THC. Authors opposed to the use of cannabis such as Isbell and Jasinski have shown this in experiments on man. We have already talked about the problems of psychoses, which is often put forth. Previously, the Laguardia report warned against any undue correlations. Objectively, a scientific experiment on 72 prisoners voluntarily subjected to a month-long intoxication at the Welfare Island Hospital showed only six "bad trips," an epilepsy attack in an epileptic subject, one residual depression lasting several days and only one progressive schizophrenia, which seemed individually connected to the product. That is the scientific truth.

Mr Nahas dwells on the dangers of automobile driving and perception troubles. This information is nevertheless weakened by the very serious works of many authors, especially Clark and Nakashima, published in the American JOURNAL OF PSYCHIATRY, and Weil, published in the New England JOURNAL OF MEDICINE, all on automobile driving; the same goes for Crancer's work. In addition, a researcher, Reese Jones, replacing cannabis by a placebo, notes the same percentage of errors in both cases.

Concerning animal experiments, we are not, let us repeat, laboratory men, but others are. And Snyders, who is, clearly says: "The validity of explaining human behavior from the effects of drugs on mice and rats is not particularly clarifying."

Until otherwise proved, clinical experience prevails. And we have already demonstrated before that nothing justifies Mr Nahas's misleading slip relying, in addition, on the most unacknowledged ghosts of the population, such as shrinking of the testicles or sterility.

From the Social Point of View

Despite the publication of many reports such as the Schaffer commission's in the United States or Ledain's in Canada, everything keeps going on as if society needed a scapegoat to ward off its fears. In the present French context, using parents' legitimate fears about drugs serves to turn people away from real problems such as the lack of a policy for the young, the deficiencies of the school system, the economic problems, scandals, etc... On these grounds, 5,000 serious addicts are not enough to create collective fear. In return, hashish can mobilize hundreds of thousands of people, anxious about their children's future.

The result is that, in 1979, 10,000 youths were questioned by the police at the risk of being included in a medical-police file which could often definitively damage their futures. Other tens of thousand feel threatened and in solidarity with the former.

From a political point of view, it is a grave error; from the human point of view, it is a catastrophe; from a drugs point of view, it is a monstrosity: already youth alcoholism is taking a huge leap forward, perfectly legal products, such as stain removers and glues, are used with infinitely graver risks. When will this madness stop?

Or should we think then that hashish is only a pretext to let fascism take another step in our country.

Inaction on Drugs Condemned

Paris LE MONDE in French 2 Feb 80 pp 1, 13

[Article by Pierre Zarka, MJCF secretary general, deputy (PC) of the Seine-Saint-Denis: "I Persist and Subscribe"]

[Text] The least that can be said is that the MJCF [Communist Youth Movement of France] position calling youth to reject and fight drugs is causing an uproar. And this is good. It would have been a pity, even serious, had such an important struggle escaped notice.

I will not re-examine here the medical aspects of the destructions entailed by drugs. That is clear to everybody. Only some who have decided to see nothing and hear nothing try to oppose the Coue method to scientific demonstrations or historical experience.

I would like to make several statements:

1) We have been witnessing for some time a new popularization campaign relying on the trickiest of quibbles. For example this wounding comparison with alcohol. Besides trying to give us a very bad report, it is dishonest to compare alcohol and drugs.

It is the abuse of alcohol which hurts and the "minimum consumption" of drugs which damages. To drink a glass is not to flee, a "joint" is and is done for that very reason. Finally, we are reacting to a campaign in favor of drugs. Were anyone to call youth to use drunkenness as a means of evasion, we would react in the same way;

2) Who profits by such a campaign? Not those who die or who wear themselves out. Maybe, on the contrary, those who, because they exploit others, prefer to see people flee into the imagination rather than compete with them in the real world. Yes, drugs are a means of oppression for big capital. I will remind you that our reason for being, us communists, is precisely to struggle until extinction of injustices. And one must be blind not to see how the power of the press, who have done everything against the gaspi on the subject of petroleum and the Arab countries, for safety belts and the need to have road rules...are so discrete on the

consequences of drug consumption. The arguers are not always able to explain the weakness through which the avante-gardists, as likable as Nixon and his followers, authorize drug consumption...Could it be a solution to the explosions of anger in Harlem?

3) Whoever felt attacked has put himself in his place. There is nothing I can do about it. But I must say that a good many youths, workers, teachers are scandalized by this blackmail: "If you, communists, say that you are against drugs, why then do you attack one or another socio-professional group?" It is right to ask why. Thus we should take refuge in a coward and accomplice silence and let youth suffer the attack of drugs, their traffic, their popularization. They do not know us well.

There is in these furious cries following my article in L'HUMANITE, something resembling a pitiable political maneuver. My article appeared in L'HUMANITE on 25 October. November and December went by without anybody budging. And then, all of a sudden, in January, some start saying: "Zarka threatens us." I am happy that this is not the speed with which hand laborers and intellectuals defend their liberties;

4) Finally, I have found out that since my comrades and I have made of drugs something that can be fought instead of a calamity which one watches, powerless, youths, parents, teachers, and physicians have decided to fight against this poison.

Certainly it is this process that is driving shy ministers by turns to stop being silent. Yes, we are very determined to struggle for life.

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FRANCE

DRUG EDUCATION TRACTS CITED, EFFECTS DISCUSSED

Paris LE MONDE in French 24 Jan 80 p 14

[Passages enclosed in slantlines printed in italics]

[Text] The General Union for National Education (SGEN-CFDT [French Democratic Confederation of Labor]) of the Creteil Academy released a communique "urging union sections in the lycees to distribute extensively the pamphlet [on drugs] that had been circulated at the Darius Milhaud Lycee, about which everyone is talking and which no one has read." This action follows an administrative investigation requested by the Creteil Rectorate ensuing the distribution by some 10 teachers of the Kremlin Bicetre Lycee of a pamphlet entitled "Struggle Not Moralizing." This document which we are publishing today aroused many reactions among the Villejuif (Val de Marne) communist organizations relayed by a few newspapers, L'HUMANITE among them.

This "affair" led to four teachers from the Darius Milhaud Lycee being summoned by the police. The case was referred to Jacques Barrot, minister of health and social security.

"They continue to make the public believe that the incriminated teachers are vindicating drugs," a fact which, according to SGEN, is aimed, beyond the slanderous press campaign, at allowing "professional prohibitions."

We publish below the texts of:

- 1) The pamphlet of Pierre Zarka, secretary general of the Communist Youth Movement of France (MJCF), entitled "Struggle Not Drugs! To Fight For Life," and circulated in late November 1979;
- 2) The answer to that pamphlet, circulated by SGEN-CFDT, SNES (National Union of Secondary School Teachers) and SNETP-CGT (technical education) militants and entitled "Struggle! Not Moralizing!"

"Struggle, Not Drugs"

"It is high time communists stated very loudly the extent of their opposition to drugs. The respect and love of life and mankind is at the root of our struggle and entire policy: we fight anything that could destroy it.

Drug use has dreadful effects: some of the organism's cells are attacked, behavior changes, personality becomes the prey of deep neuropsychological unbalances, memory is disturbed, visual sharpness weakened and reproductive ability uncertain. It imposes an endless escalation which destroys freedom. It undermines the possibility to act, persevere, want and be. Death is sometimes at the end of the trip.

Young people spring forth into the world and they only encounter crises. For some, drugs will be the desperate answer to this terrible confrontation: they believe the struggle against a monstrous society is lost before it has even begun and their lives doomed to defeat. But this cry of revolt is also a destructive gesture: it cannot leave us indifferent, all the less as it is becoming a real social phenomenon.

Drugs are not synonymous with happiness, but with unhappiness; not with love or brotherhood, but with solitude; and not with revolution, but with resignation.

They lead to having contempt for one's own life and its value; how then can a person demand that society respect the individual when that person does not respect his own self? How can a person fail to see that drugs deeply affect the determination and tenacity essential to the struggle? As a rule, partisans of the liberalization of drugs have abandoned the idea of changing reality and participating in the liberating struggle; they no longer hope and they dismiss equally exploiters and exploited, oppressors and oppressed.

Lying in wait for any opportunity, great bourgeoisie made no mistake about it. It understood that an increase in drug use meant passivity, acceptance, assent to its directives, which it is seeking so tenaciously under the word "consensus." Not only are the big trafficking bosses never caught, but, through, its press, the bourgeoisie is orchestrating a regular campaign of vulgarization which gives drug use the appearance of irreversibility by magnifying the phenomenon. Here, it is the newspaper LIBERATION which glorifies "getting high" in the name of loathing for the bourgeois society. There, it is the questionable debate on soft and hard drugs which may be of interest to the physician but ensnares society. Elsewhere, a regular intellectual terrorism engulfs minds, leads them in measured steps toward drug taking to "emulate the others" (according to numerous studies, the main reason among young people), standardizes the conformism of despair and reduces to silence all but a few courageous ones.

Drugs, this terrible entrapment for each of their victims, also change into a formidable social weapon to obtain this famous consensus of young people through indifference: the result could be far deeper and lasting than any

political maneuver! Moreover, the method is not new: let us recall the Indians' tragedy whose will to resist floundered; in the 19th century, the weakening of sections of the Chinese people sodden with opium; colonial decrees organizing the "product's" distribution; and the GIs' madness, high on "grass" between two massacres. The United States which produced all the obscurantisms--the KKK, McCarthyism, racism, political assassinations and mad killers--now forms 42 million drug addicts.

The cult of negativism, nothingness for lack of essentials and abnegation of self and others, is at the heart of the great bourgeoisie's ideological arsenal: the crowning manipulation is that its very victims adhere to this life-style and defend it!

Resolutely and without complacency, we must convince the young people to fight against drugs. To be sure, each person is free to lead his life as he sees fit. Or rather, should be. As for the freedom to be unhappy, big capitalism takes care of that very efficiently. On the other hand, the right to be happy is another, more difficult matter: it is an unrelenting struggle. After all, it is the reason one becomes a communist. To participate or not is a responsibility none can escape and for which each person must preserve the best he has to offer. We all need it.

Through the centuries, mankind has owed its progress to this struggle for happiness. It will not stop. In order to continue, contempt for life must not triumph."

"Struggle! Not Moralizing!"

"In an article signed by P Zarka and entitled "Struggle, Not Drugs," the JCs [Communist youths] give the Val de Marne secondary school students a free lecture in ethics. And what a lecture! It is childish, superficial, accompanied by hasty, unanswerable and very unpractical judgments. Let us forget the comic situation in which Zarka places himself by proposing, as a type of struggle, membership in the JCs, these same JCs having gained notoriety during the strike for the readmission of Rodriguez (a school attendant working at the Darius Milhaud Lycee in Kremlin Bicetre (Val de Marne), fired at the beginning of the last term, later reassigned to the Robespierre Municipal Secondary School in Vitry), as it happened, a notoriety gained through interventions against a committed struggle. Therefore, it is not surprising that, deprived of real prospects of struggle, our cocky youths leave for Katmandu!

Let us, however, look closer at this edifying text. To prove his point, Zarka needs to:

/Rewrite history!/"

American Indians did not get crushed by European expansionism, followed by nascent European imperialism, but by a lack of will due to a heavy use of drugs. As we learned from our moralists, the Chinese sodden with opium never succeeded in making the revolution. The massacres of Indochinese populations were not due to the imperialist war but to a few soldiers (GIs) armed to the teeth. It is so much more simple that way!

/Reinvent the medicine of fear!/
-

Drugs, without distinction, have dreadful effects (loss of sight, impotence, madness). Moreover, this does not prevent Zarka from omitting other drugs, particularly deadly in France, like alcohol. To be sure, when ads for Ricard are published throughout L'HUMANITE or a "Miss Humanisette" is being elected with much pageantry, one is in a poor position to raise this problem.

/Practice mixing facts!/
-

Of course, LIBE and those who differentiate between soft and hard drugs are being manipulated by the big bourgeoisie and traffickers. It is thus implied that they are their accomplices. Once this little simplifying clearing job accomplished, Zarka can take the liberty of playing with great philosophical concepts like drugs, life and the triumphal march of mankind and acting as a moralist by condemning "without demagogy" those who do not respect themselves.

Well, no comrades, it is not that simple! And we believe that youths cannot be satisfied with such a superficial vision of the situation.

Marx explains materialism as the analysis of concrete situations, which must result in the death of philosophy, if it is well done. Let us then push on with the analysis. /We are fighting for life,/ but not for just any life. Not that of the Shah of Iran or, as the opponents of abortion explain it, fetuses. Neither do we fight for the defense of this dog's life led by many of today's people. Under these terms, we do not believe we have the right to pass any moralizing judgment on those who cannot bear it (suicides or slow suicides through alcohol or hard drugs). We can only try to persuade them to rejoin our struggle for collective emancipation.

"Dishonest Mixing of Facts"

Can we be satisfied with speaking about drugs in general terms?

It takes a good amount of dishonesty to mixed the effects of, for example, marihuana and heroin!

The whole population of South Yemen uses a drug called "kat," a fact which did not prevent it from chasing the English colonizer and setting up in his place a socialist government which, furthermore, did not prohibit the use of that drug. More recently, the masses of Nicaragua, great users of marihuana, did not stand on ceremony to overthrow Samozza and make great strides toward socialism. To be sure, in Europe, the use of soft drugs is not a natural social fact: people go much more easily for deadly drugs (alcohol, sleeping pills, tobacco) which irreversibly destroy nervous cells for the one, alter chromosomes for the other, etc. It is true, however, that those drugs are profit-earning, especially for the state.

The ignorance and obscurantism favored by some, make it possible to regroup anything that is consumed under the fearful name of drugs.

All things considered, who profits from the confusion thus maintained?

Obviously, the traffickers and those who cover them in the government. Those are the responsible people whom Zarka challenges very little, preferring to tackle the victims from his moralizing soapbox.

In the face of these accusations would a more delicately shaded, enlightened and responsible attitude be considered as a solution? An attitude which would be based on, firstly, information to youths on all drugs, without exceptions and mixed facts, and, secondly, on a liberalization of the sale of soft drugs.

Would not the free sale of soft drugs, "H," marihuana, kif, and a strict medical control be the only means of demystifying this problem and avoid the classic escalation leading youths from discontent to revolt, revolt to soft drugs and, sometimes, from the latter to hard drugs: either because they are lured through the influence of a psychological manipulation (sustained mixing of facts) by a certain press, thus valorizing their use; or because they are being pushed by traffickers who, exploiting this confusion criminally, try to get them to use hard drugs. We know those lycees in the vicinity of which, without hiding from the police, traffickers sell small quantities of low-priced heroin; then, they suddenly stop the supply to start selling again afterwards at top price!

In any case, we must fight for true information about the various drugs and their respective danger without minimizing them (heroin, LSD, alcohol), but also without dramatizing them ("H," kif, marihuana).

Why should there not be a debate on the subject at the students' village?

In conclusion, it seems clear to us that the liberalization of soft drugs, medical and not police control, as well as broad information would be the current means of coping with control--and, therefore, power which the mob has over the drug market in a capitalist society--and with police repression. They would only be partial measures.

The general solution to this problem can only be found within a socialist society and collective emancipation making it then possible to study what influences behavior (medicines, alcohol, tobacco and other drugs) so that decisions concerning the measures to be taken will come from all the people involved.

6857
CSO: 5300

FRANCE

BRIEFS

MORPHINE-BASE SEIZED--Two Danish citizens, Ivan Goranof, and his wife, Mrs Petersen-Goranof, were questioned on Sunday 16 March at Orly airport as they were on their way from Istanbul to Copenhagen. They had with them a suitcase with a false bottom in which was found 3.7 kilograms of narcotic thought to be morphine-base [for conversion into heroin]. The central drug control office will handle the investigation. [Text] [Paris LE MONDE in French 19 Mar 80 p 15]

IRANIAN HEROIN INFLUX--The French police are concerned by the influx, onto the Paris drug market, of brown heroin originating in Iran. [Text] [Paris LE POINT in French 10 Mar 80 p 43]

CSO: 5300

SWITZERLAND

SENTENCES OF HEROIN SMUGGLERS UPHELD ON APPEAL

Zurich NEUE ZUERCHER ZEITUNG in German 29 Feb 80 pp 27-28

[Article by emr: "Aftermath of a Drug Trial"]

[Text] We carried a full report of the trial before the local court in Buelach early last November. Two Italian nationals from Verona, the 26 year-old plumber Mario Cassiolari and his one-and-one-half year older accomplice, Raffaella Patania, were sentenced to ten and to six years hard labor for smuggling 11 kilograms of heroin. Meantime, the appeal proceedings have run their course. The most notable difference to the earlier trial was that the principal defendant was absent this time. Cassiolari managed to escape from the district jail in Buelach on 1 December 1979. The second criminal division of the Zurich Court of Appeals made only slight revisions; it added one year to the woman's sentence, increasing it to seven years. One may ask whether it makes sense to pass on the appeal of a criminal who has fled from justice. Paragraph 423 of the Code of Criminal Procedure states: "The appellant's non-attendance at the appeal proceedings without proper cause is considered tantamount to withdrawal of the appeal." The question is whether fleeing justice is considered "proper cause." However that may be, the courts have adopted this particular course, basing it on considerations which can be accepted.

Drugs for American Market

There are some rather revealing additions to be made to our earlier report. First, a brief summary of the facts. The two smugglers had arrived in Zurich on a flight from Bangkok on 11 June 1979, intending to continue their trip to Italy by land. During the customs inspection at the airport officials discovered at least 11 kilograms of heroin hidden in the false bottoms of the couple's four suitcases— the largest quantity ever seized in Switzerland of this drug which is considered the most dangerous of all. The "market value" of the 11 kilograms of Heroin is estimated at about 10 million Swiss francs.

Given such an amount of money, the expenses involved are a minor matter. The cost of the couple's trip came to about 16,000 Swiss francs in all and they would have received 10,000 Swiss francs for their trouble, according to Cassiolari. On the way to Bangkok, Cassiolari paid out almost 1000 Swiss francs for excess baggage and on the way back, more than 5,400 Swiss francs for the

first-class surcharge. There was a reason for both expenditures. On the way out, the suitcases were stuffed full of clothes so that the 11 kilograms of heroin on the way back would not show up as excess weight and thus arouse the suspicion of the customs inspectors; the excess clothing was left behind in Bangkok. On the return flight there was no space available in tourist class. The return flight, it appears, could not be delayed; at any rate, the additional 5,400 Swiss francs were no object.

It seems that the heroin was intended to reach drug dealers in the United States. DEA, the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration, had learned that as many as ten drug couriers were sent to Bangkok around 25 May 1979 with orders to smuggle some 80 kilograms of heroin into Italy for subsequent shipment to the United States.

Girl Friend Feigns Innocence

After denying the charges for some time, Cassiolari made a partial confession of guilt. To do a friend a favor, he had agreed to smuggle some jewelry back to Europe; but the friend had brought him the drugs instead of the jewelry. Cassiolari further stated that he knew nothing of any of the details and that he was in no way involved with an international gang of drug dealers.

For her part, Cassiolari's companion feigned complete innocence. She had wanted to go on vacation with him, but her husband was not to know. Now, her husband runs a plumbing business in Verona together with Cassiolari and there is reason to believe that the two are not merely business partners. Raffaella also said that she gave no thought to the question why their four old suitcases were suddenly exchanged for new ones in Bangkok. However implausible her story sounded, she never changed her tune.

As for the fact that her circle of friends and acquaintances included a number of figures of the drug scene well-known to the police, she claimed to be hearing this for the first time in court. But the judges would neither believe that she was the ignorant paramour of an odd-job smuggler, nor that she was his innocent companion taken along for camouflage purposes. The judges were convinced that the accused was fully aware of the purpose, the destination and the logistics of the trip.

Serious Case

There was no question: Raffaella was an accomplice and, there was a gang aspect to the crime. The defendants were thought to be at least "medium-level" members of the gang. But in this regard the Zurich court differed with the lower court, stating that gang activity is similarly defined by the criminal code and the narcotics law, although the latter omits the word "continuous." Given the quantity of drugs involved --11 kilograms of heroin-- this is indeed a serious case.

We might mention in closing that the Appeals Court had precious few kind words to say about Mrs Patania's defense counsel, who had also represented Cassiolari during the actual investigation. Even before the middle of July counsel had been given access to the interrogation records and to the defendants themselves. But counsel had brazenly denied this; in fact, he had tried deliberately to mislead the court.

9478
CSO: 5300

TURKEY

BRIEFS

HEROIN SEIZED--Gaziantep security forces seized 4 kg of pure heroin in a house on Cumhuriyet Street used as a workshop for the manufacture of heroin. Five persons were detained in connection with the incident. An investigation is in progress. [Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1400 GMT 6 Mar 80 TA]

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END